



**National Institute of
Standards and Technology**
Technology Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

NIST Special Publication 800-51

Use of the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) Vulnerability Naming Scheme

Recommendations of the National Institute of Standards and Technology

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 074-0188

<p>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503</p>			
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED	
	9/1/2002	Report 9/1/2002	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE		5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
Use of the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) Vulnerability Naming Scheme			
6. AUTHOR(S)			
Mell, Peter; Grance, Tim			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
National Institute of Standards and Technology			
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited		A	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 Words)			
<p>This document provides guidelines for federal organizations' acquisition and use of security-related information technology (IT) products and services. NIST's advice is provided in the context of larger recommendations regarding security assurance (see NIST Special Publication 800-23, http://csrc.nist.gov).</p>			
14. SUBJECT TERMS		15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
IATAC Collection, information security, vulnerabilities		5	
		16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UNLIMITED

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18
298-102

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Vulnerabilities and Exposures
(CVE) Vulnerability Naming
Scheme***

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Standards and Technology***

C O M P U T E R S E C U R I T Y

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September 2002



U.S. Department of Commerce
Donald L. Evans, Secretary

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National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)*

Authors: Peter Mell and Tim Grance

Purpose

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Background

The Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) vulnerability naming scheme is a dictionary of common names for publicly known IT system vulnerabilities. It is an emerging industry standard that has achieved wide acceptance by the security industry and a number of government organizations. Technical vulnerability experts from 31 industry, academia, and government organizations vote on the common names. CVE provides the computer security community with:

1. a comprehensive list of publicly known vulnerabilities,

2. an analysis of the authenticity of newly published vulnerabilities, and
3. a unique name to be used for each vulnerability.

General CVE information is available at <http://cve.mitre.org>. The vulnerabilities listed in CVE can be viewed using the NIST ICAT vulnerability index at <http://icat.nist.gov>.

Guidelines

1. Federal departments and agencies should give substantial consideration to the acquisition and use of security-related IT products and services that are compatible with the CVE vulnerability naming scheme.

Most federal departments and agencies use commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) security products and services to track, detect, or counter known vulnerabilities. A problem with many of these products is that different products use different names for the same vulnerabilities. Without a consistent vulnerability terminology, it is difficult to compare the vulnerability coverage of such security products. Also, it may be complex to correlate alerts among different vendors' or services' databases and tools.

CVE-compatible products and services, however, use the same name for each vulnerability, thus addressing many of these coverage and correlation concerns. Therefore, it is important to consider acquiring CVE-compatible security products and services. Agencies should be careful, however, to consider CVE compatibility only for products and services that inherently make use of vulnerability names. Such products and services include vulnerability scanners, vulnerability databases, vulnerability advisory services, vulnerability patch services, most intrusion detection systems, and some firewalls.

Your organization's use of CVE-compatible products can assist you by

- 1) determining which product covers the vulnerabilities most applicable to an agency's network infrastructure; and
- 2) increasing the assurance that the alerts produced by the product(s) you choose will be able to be correlated with alerts from your other products and from your incident response center.

The requirements for CVE compatibility are described at <http://cve.mitre.org/compatible/requirements.html>. Currently identified compatible products and services are listed on the Compatible Products pages, <http://cve.mitre.org/compatible>. While CVE compatibility should be an important consideration in IT security product and service acquisition, federal departments and agencies should foremost consider their overall requirements (functionality, cost, performance, architecture, etc.) when acquiring products and services.

2. Federal departments and agencies should periodically monitor their systems for applicable vulnerabilities listed in the CVE vulnerability naming scheme.

NIST recommends monitoring systems for vulnerabilities included in the CVE list since it is a standardized, reviewed, and comprehensive vulnerability repository. CVE consists of both standardized and candidate vulnerabilities, and systems should be monitored for both types. Agencies should identify the CVE entries that apply to the software used in their systems and correct those vulnerabilities. Greater emphasis should be placed upon systems that are accessible from the Internet (e.g., web and e-mail servers), systems that house important or sensitive applications or data (e.g., databases), or network infrastructure components (e.g., routers, switches, and firewalls). Since it is infeasible for an organization to find and fix all vulnerabilities in every system simultaneously, organizations should carefully prioritize their monitoring and patching efforts (see NIST SP 800-40, Procedures for Handling Security Patches, <http://csrc.nist.gov>) to correct the most severe vulnerabilities on the most high-risk systems.

Automated software tools can scan hosts and networks for CVE vulnerabilities, and we recommend regular use of such products. However, such products may not check for every CVE vulnerability entry. For additional thoroughness, systems administrators and security officers can periodically compare the software products used on systems directly to the entries listed in the CVE repository. For complete CVE coverage, we recommend performing this comparison using the NIST ICAT Metabase (<http://icat.nist.gov>). ICAT is a publicly available CVE search engine that allows one to search for vulnerabilities by vendor names, products names, version numbers, and other parameters. When an applicable vulnerability is found, ICAT provides a variety of vulnerability attributes (e.g., attack range and damage potential) and links to vulnerability and patch information from a variety of public resources. In summary, NIST recommends the use of automated scanning tools on a frequent basis combined with periodic manual vulnerability discovery using ICAT.

3. Federal departments and agencies should use the CVE vulnerability naming scheme in their descriptions and communications of vulnerabilities.

Agencies should use CVE in their internal reports of vulnerability scans, notifications to system owners of observed vulnerabilities, and alerts identifying the vulnerabilities targeted by active exploits. Use of CVE will help to minimize confusion regarding which vulnerability is being referenced and provides an excellent check on whether the referenced vulnerability has been eliminated.

Agencies should also use CVE in communicating information about vulnerabilities externally. For example, communications to FedCIRC or other incident response teams should reference, where known, the CVE vulnerability name that newly observed exploits are targeting. Also, communications with vendors will be more accurate if CVE numbers are used. If a vendor-supplied patch that purports to fix a vulnerability is defective, a statement to the vendor that a given CVE vulnerability remains after applying the patch conveys important information clearly and succinctly. Also, communications with vendors of scanning tools regarding false positives or false negatives will be clearer if the offending vulnerability is labeled by CVE number.